

## WANT MORE ROOSEVELT TALK

REPUBLICAN LEADERS STILL  
HOPE HE'LL TAKE THE STUMP.Managers at Chicago Headquarters Think  
a Few Speeches by the President  
Would Clinch the Campaign for Taft  
—Bryan Plans Whirlwind Finish.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—It was learned to-day at Republican national headquarters in the city that the efforts to induce President Roosevelt to take the stump is the closing days of the campaign have not been abandoned. Furthermore, it was ascertained that the President is daily being importuned personally and by letter to make speeches in Rochester, Cincinnati or Columbus, Indianapolis, Chicago and Omaha and "thus," as a national campaigner close to Judge Taft put it, "clinch the campaign for Taft." The trouble, it was stated, is with the labor vote, and it is urged that President Roosevelt in this matter can beat Samuel Gompers to a frazzle. One of the national campaigners when spoken to as to the propriety and political wisdom of the President taking the stump replied: "If the question of propriety is to be considered the President in this matter as from the White House to Mr. Bryan and concerning Senator Foraker, Gov. Haskell and others has already broken the traditions of the President's office, and speeches by the President in the cities mentioned could not add to the criticisms he has been subjected to on that score."

There are other Republicans of substance who deprecate the suggestion that the President take the stump. "All we want," said one of this group, "is for Bryan to keep on the stump. He will settle the labor question in favor of Taft. The more Bryan quotes his platform on Federal licenses for manufacturing concerns and the more he quotes his platform that manufacturers shall control only 50 per cent. of their output the more the manufacturers are stirred to activity in continued support of the Republican party." Manufacturers in New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Indiana have already pointed out to the workmen the restrictions of Bryan's platform as to manufacturing concerns. No, the President has said enough. We now want Bryan to do the talking and to keep on talking. The workmen are fast getting their eyes opened to the platform on which Mr. Bryan stands."

Bryan is planning a whirlwind finish to his campaign for the Presidency which will give him the last say in most of the big Eastern and middle Western States just on the eve of the national election. Starting from New York, where on October 20 a big mass meeting will be held in Carnegie Hall, he will campaign New York State for a week. Mr. Bryan will make a dash into Ohio for at least one day, thence into Indiana for a day or two, and into Illinois, where he may speak the last three days of October. In all probability Mr. Bryan will then start to Nebraska, making speeches through Iowa as he goes along.

Without making much noise about it the Democrats have mustered a large coterie of campaign orators for this whirlwind finish. For the last week in the campaign they expect to throw into the New York State Senators Gore of Oklahoma, A. O. Bacon of Georgia, John W. Daniel of Virginia, Isidor Rayner of Maryland and Charles A. Culbertson of Texas, former Senator E. W. Carmack of Tennessee, Representatives Bourke Cockran, Charles A. Towne and Francis Burton Harrison, Alton B. Parker, Martin W. Littleton, D. Cady Herrick and Senator Thomas F. Grady of New York. Both Mr. Bryan and John W. Kern will be heard, and Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota may make at least one speech in the Empire State. Former Secretary of the Interior David R. Francis and former Attorney-General Judson Harmon, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, will also speak.

To offset this array of orators the Republicans expect to draw upon James S. Sherman, Vice-Presidential nominee; Secretary of State Elihu Root, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of the Treasury George B. Cortelyou, Gov. Hughes and Senators W. E. Borah and A. J. Beveridge, William R. Hearst, Thomas L. Hagen, Clarence J. Sherman and Arthur Brisbane will also be in New York during the last week in October speaking for the Independence party ticket.

It will be observed that Mr. Bryan and his friends are to make the final attack of the campaign in New York and the Republican campaigners will be there to confront them.

The Bryanites point with joy to the fact that David R. Francis and Judson Harmon, two of President Cleveland's Cabinet officers, are to take a hand in the struggle to "redeem New York State." The Republican national campaign managers contend that the more Bryan speaks in this campaign the greater will be the advantage to the Taft ticket, for the reason that business men, manufacturers and workmen will be all the more impressed with the possibilities of the Oklahoma made platform upon which Bryan stands. There are, in the opinion of those who take this view, two problems to be solved, as follows:

How much of the labor vote in New York, Ohio and Indiana is to go to Bryan and are the Democrats united in these three States?

Cleveland in 1884 and 1892, the only Democratic President elected since the actual organization of the Republicans as a national party, had at his back all of the labor vote and a united party, and in addition hundreds of thousands of Republicans left their party to vote for him. Do the same conditions prevail in this year of grace for Bryan? Is the question discussed here from early morning till midnight. The prevailing reply is, "No," with a big N.

## ANARCHY PLUS THE CABINET.

Jules S. Bache's Summary of the Taft-Bryan Alternatives.

Jules S. Bache of the New York Stock Exchange firm, who returned from Europe yesterday by the Kaiser Wilhelm II., said he had observed that the foreign investing public was watching the Presidential campaign with unusual interest.

"When Mr. Taft's election is assured," Mr. Bache said, "the amounts of foreign money invested in America on foreign account will be heavily supplemented. The French investors especially are taking more interest in financial affairs on this side than ever before. The conservative financiers desire the election of Taft and the continuation of Republican control. They do not want the supervision of the big stick, they feel much encouraged by recent decisions of United States courts."

"There is little material difference between the platform of the Democrats and the Republicans; the whole difference lies in the class of men surrounding the different candidates. Mr. Roosevelt, with all his anarchistic methods, has had in his Cabinet the best class of American business men to be found for such offices, and he has always surrounded himself with such men. Mr. Bryan's personal surroundings have been of the opposite character. The principal danger of the Bryan administration, if it should ever come about would lie in the fact that he would have a number of vacancies to fill in the United States Supreme Court. We can judge the future only by the past, and we can assume that Bryan would take the same class of officials as he has chosen for his political advisers. The hope of the financial world is that Mr. Taft will administer the so-called policies of Mr. Roosevelt in a conservative manner."



## The CORRECTOR of DESTINIES

By Melville Davison Post

**A Story of Real Problems—Problems, strong and unusual, yet wholly new in fiction, solved by the extraordinary legal exploits of Randolph Mason, who manipulates the law to secure justice, where its regular course works wrong. The situations are teeming with dramatic incident. The climaxes are astonishing, yet based on actual legal decisions.**

**A story startling in the possibilities of the law.**

Edward J. Glode, Publisher, N. Y.

## ST. LOUIS GLAD TO SEE TAFT

CITY TURNS OUT LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS.

People Sit Even Above the Roof of the Unfinished Coliseum to Hear Him—Police Stop Reception, Grow Dangerously Big—in Chicago To-day.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—St. Louis gave Judge Taft a great reception to-day, but it was the worst managed affair that has confronted the candidate since he started on his Western trip. In this respect, however, it was strictly in keeping with the management of his trip in other parts of the State. Ever since he crossed the Missouri line Judge Taft has had to contend against the ever present and all important local committee, and to-day he had to put his foot down hard.

Judge Taft arrived in St. Louis about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. A great crowd was at the station and thousands followed him from that time until he turned in for the night about 12 o'clock.

Mr. Taft was escorted from the station to the Planters Hotel by the St. Louis local committee. There he held a reception, but the crowd soon assumed such proportions that it threatened to swamp the hotel management and the police shut it off. Mr. Taft was kept busy shaking hands for an hour and a half. Then he started for the Coliseum, where the principal meeting of the day was to be held. When the Taft party attempted to follow their leader they found that arrangements had been made to carry the local committee, but practically nobody else.

Thousands lined the streets and cheered as the candidate passed. At the Coliseum was a crowd of 12,000 and outside the streets were packed for blocks. The Coliseum is not finished, the scaffolding still being up in some places. The roof is not yet on, but a huge canvas had been stretched over the body of the hall. Some of the top galleries ran up above this canvas covering and the unusual spectacle was presented of part of the audience sitting above the "roof."

When Mr. Taft entered the hall the great audience jumped to its feet and cheered for several minutes. Mr. Taft was introduced by Charles Nagle, national committeeman from Missouri.

Mr. Taft started to apologize for the hushiness of his voice, when a man sitting just under the canvas roof shouted: "You needn't say a word, Billy; we know what you mean."

The big audience roared and Mr. Taft shouted back that he was glad of it.

Mr. Taft spoke at this meeting on the tariff and the trusts. He was interrupted twice by a man who wanted to know "How about the Standard Oil Company?"

The first time Mr. Taft replied "We're after the Standard."

When the second interruption came he was speaking of a monopoly. "Yes," said he, "that's what the Standard Oil is."

At again Mr. Taft was interrupted by a man who wanted him to explain his attitude on labor. "I'm going over into South St. Louis, into the city's labor center, to discuss that," said Mr. Taft. Then he added, with an emphasis that brought cheers from the audience: "If the labor unions knew their own good they would realize that I have done a great deal more for them than Samuel Gompers or any other so-called labor leader."

Mr. Taft was referring of course to his labor decisions, which he contends are the magna charta of the unions in this country.

Speaking of the trusts, Mr. Taft said: "The machinery of the Government, because of the vast extent of capital combined in large corporations and the multiplicity of their transaction, and because of the enormous business done by railroads, is not now sufficient to take under proper supervision and scrutiny that branch of interstate commerce business in which illegality is likely to occur. The function of the next Administration is not to be spectacular in the enactment of laws, but to set a new standard of morals, of asserting a new standard of business integrity, but it is in the details of furnishing men and machinery to aid the hand of the Executive in making the supervision of the transactions so close, so careful, so constant, that the business men engaged in it may know promptly when they are transgressing the line of lawful business limitation and may be brought upstanding whenever this occurs and may be prosecuted where the violations of law are flagrant and defiant and promptly repressed and punished."

"It is in this direction that improvement can be made which shall clinch the progress now made by Theodore Roosevelt and hold up business to the strictest test by him, but from which, unless the machinery of the Government is improved, we may expect in the course of years a drifting back to the old abuses."

"I think the only way to meet the trust evil," said Mr. Taft, "is by vigorous attention to the evil in the old fashioned way of finding out what the evil is and prosecuting it when you find it." Mr. Taft added that Bryan accused him of being very tender toward the trusts, because every time he (Bryan) suggested a remedy the Republican candidate found it wouldn't work.

"Well," said Mr. Taft, "after examining his record of twelve years, I am satisfied that his statement properly characterizes every remedy he ever offered."

Mr. Taft described Bryan's 50 per cent. proposition further as a "mere fanciful dream that never would have come from a man who understood the business of the country."

At the Coliseum meeting Mr. Taft for the first time suggested that the "people" open their wallets and contribute to the Republican campaign fund. He was referring to Bryan's charge that the Republican party was bound to the protected interests through campaign contributions and couldn't be trusted to revise the tariff.

"Well," said the candidate, "I am able to advise you with considerable certainty that we haven't received enough money to debauch anybody, and if anybody had himself possessed of a desire to contribute to a great cause the opportunity is certainly open to him."

From the Coliseum Mr. Taft was whisked in an automobile to Clayton, a German suburb. He found an enthusiastic audience there. Mr. Taft was asked the crowd if they wanted the Roosevelt administration replaced, but that is as far as he got. A big German in the front row shouted, "Nein, he suit it, by Gott!"

From Clayton Mr. Taft and his party started for South St. Louis, but the candidate arrived there minus his secretary and his stenographer and his personal guard. One of the local committeemen, who had loaned his automobile for the occasion, decided it was too heavily loaded. So he issued this order to his driver: "Drop those people at the nearest car line and then go to the barn."

The party was dropped all right, and they found their way back to town, an hour or two later. Of course if the local committee hadn't required so many seats there would have been room for Mr. Taft's personal representatives.

A large crowd of union men listened to Mr. Taft at South St. Louis. Mr. Taft

repeated to them what he has said before in the campaign about his attitude toward labor.

In the evening the candidate witnessed the St. Louis Velled Prophet pageant, which ranks with the Mardi Gras of New Orleans. The streets of the city were illuminated with thousands of miniature red, white and blue electric lights and the buildings were ablaze with flags and bannings. Mr. Taft watched the spectacle from the balcony of the Planters Hotel. The parade contained about two hundred floats representing events ranging from the entrance of the Crusaders into Jerusalem to Custer's Last Charge.

At about 10:30 Mr. Taft went over to the Velled Prophet's ball, which is the big society event of the year in St. Louis. Mr. Taft was presented to the queen of the ball, who, under the St. Louis rigamarole is selected by the Velled Prophet after he has got a hunch from a committee.

Mr. Taft made six or seven stops in the morning on his way from Macon to St. Louis. Good sized crowds were out to see him, but it was still apparent that the candidate was in the enemy's country.

Mr. Taft will leave here at 1 o'clock in the morning for Chicago, where he will deliver the opening address to-morrow morning before the Lake to Gulf Deep Waterways Association. In the afternoon Mr. Taft will attend the anniversary celebration of the Lincoln-Douglas debate at Galesburg, Ill., and in the evening he will attend a dinner of the Association of Commerce in Chicago. Bryan will also attend this dinner.

Mr. Taft's return to Chicago will end his Western trip, and it is likely that he will go on Thursday morning to his home in Cincinnati for a rest of three or four days.

Mr. Taft will start out from Cincinnati next Monday either on a tour through the South or through Illinois and Indiana. If he goes South he will visit Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Maryland, taking in Illinois and Indiana later. He will be in New York State from October 23 to November 1.

## BRYAN DENIES THAT HE'S DEAD.

Presents Himself as One Who Has Outlived Venomous Attacks.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 6.—"I present myself as an example of one who has outlived the venomous attacks of his opponents. You heard me called a demagogue twelve years ago. You saw them bury me and you heard them chant their songs over my grave, and now they have to explain why it happened that I was not dead."

With much fervor William J. Bryan to-day delivered himself of this utterance before a crowd of 5,000.

This remark followed a bitter denunciation of Mr. Taft for refusing to agree to a publication of campaign contributions before election. "No honest man and no political party conducting an honest campaign," he declared, "need be afraid of the light."

At Woodward Bryan heaped ridicule on the Republicans by charging them with taking credit for the growth of crops, the shining of the sun and the bringing of rain. "In fact," he said, "they seize upon anything that they think gives a plausible excuse for voting the Republican ticket."

Fifteen speeches and handshakes with thousands constituted Bryan's day's work. Mr. Bryan left here at midnight for Chicago.

## MRS. LONGWORTH AT MEETING.

Sits on the Stairs at Pittsburg While Husband Delivers an Address.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6.—Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth occupied a place on the

## B. Altman &amp; Co.

ANNOUNCE FOR THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY),

AN IMPORTANT SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS

SOLD HERETOFORE FOR \$35.00 TO \$60.00

WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT \$18.00, 26.00 &amp; 32.00

SIZES AVERAGE 3 FEET 10 INCHES TO 5 FEET  
6 INCHES IN WIDTH, BY 6 TO 9 FEET IN LENGTH.

ALSO THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), WILL BE HELD

AN UNUSUAL SALE OF

RENAISSANCE LACE SASH CURTAINS

AT \$2.00 &amp; \$2.35 PER PAIR

SOLD ORDINARILY FOR \$3.75 TO \$4.50 PER PAIR

## B. Altman &amp; Co.

WILL HOLD A SPECIAL SALE OF

WOMEN'S HOUSE GOWNS

THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), AS FOLLOWS:

INDIA SILK GOWNS, LACE TRIMMED	\$11.50
ALBATROSS GOWNS, LACE TRIMMED	8.50
FLANNEL KIMONOS	6.50
FIGURED SILK KIMONOS	5.75

THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY),

5,000 YDS. OF BLACK &amp; COLORED DRESS FABRICS

IN CHEVRON DESIGNS AND WIDE-WALE DIAGONALS

(54 INCHES WIDE), APPROPRIATE FOR TAILOR GOWNS.

SOLD USUALLY FOR \$1.50 &amp; \$1.75 PER YARD.

WILL BE PLACED ON SALE AT 90c. PER YARD

34th Street, 35th Street and 5th Avenue.

## B. Altman &amp; Co.

ORDERS WILL BE TAKEN FOR GOWNS AND

TAILOR-MADE SUITS FROM THE

LATEST FRENCH MODELS, AND FROM LARGE

SELECTIONS OF THE NEW MATERIALS, GARNITURES,

TRIMMINGS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND COLORINGS ARE A FEATURE OF

THE PRESENT STYLES, AMONG THEM BEING

MANY PLAIN BUT ENTIRELY NEW SILK AND WOOL

FABRICS, INCLUDING DRAP DIRECTOIRE

CREPE CHARMEUSE, VELOUR COTELE AND CASHMERE Russe,

IN SHADES OF WISTARIA AND AMETHYST, TAUPÉ,

MADEIRA AND BOIS ROSE.

LACES, LACE AND SPANGLED ROBES AND DIRECTOIRE

GARNITURES, EMBROIDERIES AND TRIMMINGS,

ARE EXTREMELY FASHIONABLE THIS SEASON, INCLUDING

DECOLLETAGE GARNITURES OF SPANGLES AND EMBROID-

ERED NETS; COLORED LACES, ANTIQUE GOLD AND

SILVER TRIMMINGS, JET AND COLORED BEAD PASSEMENTERIES,

EMBROIDERED BANDS, FRINGES AND BRAIDS.

34th Street, 35th Street and 5th Avenue, New York.

stage to-night when her husband and

Senator Burrows and Congressman Burke

spoke for the Republicans.

Earlier Mrs. Longworth rode with her

husband in an automobile at the head of

a parade to the hall where the meeting

was held.

Mr. Longworth in his address took

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**Hunyadi János**

The  
Only Natural  
Laxative Water

on which you can rely

to relieve

**CONSTIPATION**

Take 1/2 glass on arising

in the morning.

In full bottles and apothecaries